

PAUL PADDALAW, PLLC
4560 South Decatur Blvd., Suite 300
Las Vegas, Nevada 89103
Tele: (702) 366-1888 • Fax (702) 366-1940
www.paulpaddalaw.com

1 PAUL S. PADDALAW, ESQ. (NV BAR # 10417)

2 Email: psp@paulpaddalaw.com

3 **PAUL PADDALAW**

4 4560 S. Decatur Boulevard, Ste. 300

5 Las Vegas, Nevada 89103

6 Tel: (702) 366-1888

7 Fax: (702) 366-1940

8 Web: www.paulpaddalaw.com

9 **-and-**

10 MICHAEL LANIGAN, ESQ. (*Admission PHV Pending*)

11 **LAW OFFICE OF MICHAEL LANIGAN**

12 318 East Fourth Street

13 Waterloo, Iowa 50703

14 Tele: (319) 236-2064

15 *Attorneys for Plaintiffs*

16 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
17 **FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

18 ESTATE OF NEKIYLO DEWAYNE
19 GRAVES, by and through Eureka Graves as
20 next-of-kin, personal representative and
21 Special Administrator; EUREKA GRAVES,
22 an individual,

23 Plaintiffs,

24 vs.

25 NYE COUNTY, NEVADA, JOHN
26 KAKAVULIAS, an individual; NYE
27 COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE; DOES I -
28 X; ROES I-X,

Defendants.

Case No. _____

**COMPLAINT FOR MONEY DAMAGES
AND DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8, Plaintiffs, the Estate of Nekiyllo Dewayne Graves (by and through Special Administrator, personal representative and next-of-kin Eureka Graves) and Eureka Graves in her individual capacity, hereby allege the following in support of this Complaint:

I.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. This is a civil action brought pursuant to the Civil Rights Act of 1871, codified at 42 U.S.C. § 1983 (“civil action for deprivation of rights”) seeking damages against the above-named Defendants for committing acts, under color of state law, with the intent and purpose of depriving Plaintiff’s decedent, Nekiyo Dewayne Graves of important rights secured under the Constitution and laws of the United States and for refusing or neglecting to prevent such deprivations and denials to Plaintiff. Subject matter jurisdiction is conferred upon this Court by 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (“federal question”) and § 1343(a) (“civil rights”).

2. This Court has supplemental jurisdiction over the pendent state law claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367, as such claims are so related to the federal claims that they form part of the same case or controversy under Article III of the United States Constitution.

3. Venue is proper in the District of Nevada pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 as the actions described herein occurred in Nye County, Nevada and upon information and belief, Defendants are residents of this district.

II.

PARTIES

4. Decedent Nekiyo Dewayne Graves (“Nekiyo”) was at all relevant times herein a citizen of the State of Iowa and a resident of Linn County, Iowa. He was an African-American male and a member of a protected class.

5. Plaintiff Eureka Graves (“Plaintiff Graves”) is an individual residing in the City of Waterloo, Iowa and is the mother of Nekiyo. Plaintiff Graves brings this civil action in her individual capacity as the mother of Nekiyo, in a representative capacity as a successor-in-

1 interest to Nekiyllo and as a representative of the Estate of Nekiyllo Dewayne Graves, deceased,
2 pursuant to Nevada Revised Statute (“NRS”) 41.085. Plaintiff Graves seeks both survival and
3 wrongful death damages under federal and state law.

4 6. Upon information and belief and at all relevant times herein, Defendant John
5 Kakavulias (“Kakavulias”) was a deputy officer employed by Defendant Nye County Sheriff’s
6 Office (“NCSO”). He is sued in his personal, official and individual capacities pursuant to
7 applicable law.

8 7. At all relevant times herein, Defendant Kakavulias was acting under color of law
9 within the course and scope of his duties as a deputy for Defendant NCSO. Also, at all relevant
10 times herein, Defendant Kakavulias was acting with the complete authority and ratification of
11 his principals, Defendants NCSO and Nye County, Nevada.

12 8. Upon information and belief and at all relevant times herein, Defendant
13 Kakavulias was a citizen of the State of Nevada and a resident of Nye County, Nevada.

14 9. Defendant Nye County Sheriff’s Office (“NCSO”) is a branch of Nye County,
15 Nevada existing under the laws of the State of Nevada and responsible for providing law
16 enforcement services in Nye County, Nevada.

17 10. At all relevant times herein, Defendant NCSO was responsible for assuring that
18 its actions, omissions, policies, procedures, practices and customs, as well as its employees and
19 agents, complied with the laws of the United States and the State of Nevada.

20 11. Defendant Nye County, Nevada (“Nye County”) is a “city government” and is
21 responsible for, among other things, the administration of the Nye County Sheriff’s Office.
22 (“NCSO”). Defendants Nye County and the NCSO have a legal obligation to uphold important
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1 Constitutional rights guaranteed by the “Bill of Rights” which is made applicable to state
2 actions by and through the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

3 12. At all relevant times herein, Defendant Nye County was responsible for assuring
4 that the actions, omissions, policies, procedures, practices and customs of NCSO and its
5 employees and agents complied with the laws of the United States and the State of Nevada.
6

7 13. Upon information and belief and at all relevant time herein, Defendant Roe I was
8 a private contractor entity responsible for providing security services at the Nevada National
9 Security Site (“NNSS”) in Mercury, Nye County, Nevada.
10

11 14. At all relevant times herein, Defendant Roe I was responsible for assuring that
12 the actions, omissions, policies, procedures, practices and customs of Roe I and its employees
13 and agents including Doe I, complied with the laws of the United States and the State of
14 Nevada.
15

16 15. Upon information and belief and at all relevant times herein, Defendant Doe I
17 was employed as a security officer by Defendant Roe I .
18

19 16. Upon information and belief and at all relevant times herein, Defendant Doe I
20 was a citizen of the State of Nevada and a resident of Nye County, Nevada.
21

22 17. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereupon alleges, that the defendants
23 designated as DOES I through X, inclusive, are responsible in some manner for the events and
24 happenings herein referred to and negligently and/or intentionally caused injuries and damages
25 to Plaintiff. Plaintiff further alleges that it cannot currently ascertain the identity of each of the
26 DOE Defendants and Plaintiff will therefore seek leave of Court to amend this Complaint to
27 insert the true names and capacities of DOE Defendants when they have been ascertained,
28 together with appropriate charging allegations and to join such Defendants in this action.

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1 18. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereupon alleges, that each of the
2 defendants designated as ROES I through X, inclusive, is responsible in some manner for the
3 events and happenings herein referred to and negligently and/or intentionally caused injuries
4 and damages to Plaintiff. Plaintiff is further informed and believes that each of the ROES is
5 either a corporation, servant, agent, independent contractor, representative, related subsidiary,
6 parent entity, group, partnership, holding company, owner, predecessor entity, successor entity,
7 joint venture, related association, affiliate, insurer or business entity, the true names of which
8 are currently unknown to Plaintiff at this time. Additionally, Plaintiff alleges that it cannot
9 currently ascertain the identity of each of the ROE Defendants and Plaintiffs will therefore seek
10 leave of Court to amend this Complaint to insert the true names and capacities of ROE
11 Defendants when they have been ascertained, together with appropriate charging allegations and
12 to join such Defendants in this action.

13 19. Collectively, all Defendants (including DOE and ROE Defendants) herein shall
14 be referred to as “DR Defendants.” Upon information and belief, DR Defendants share a
15 common vision, plan, scheme, strategy and goal. Accordingly, each DR Defendant is
16 vicariously liable for the acts/omissions of the other DR Defendants. Plaintiffs further allege
17 that, upon information and belief, each of the DR Defendants acted in concert and with such
18 unity of interest that any separate corporate identities are merely a sham and should be
19 disregarded and each shall be held jointly and severally liable for the conduct of the others.
20 Each DR Defendant is liable under theories of *respondeat superior* and agency for the
21 acts/omissions committed by its employees in the course and scope of their employment.
22

23 20. All of the acts complained of herein by Plaintiff against Defendants were done
24 and performed by said Defendants by and through their authorized agents, servants, and/or
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employees, all of whom at all relevant times herein were acting within the course, purpose, and scope of said agency, service, and/or employment capacity. Moreover, Defendants and their agents ratified all of the acts complained of herein.

III.

FACTS COMMON TO ALL CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

21. On January 28, 2019, at approximately 5:18 p.m. local time, Plaintiff's decedent, Nekiyo Dewayne Graves drove his vehicle through the main entry gate of the Nevada National Security Site ("NNSS") in Mercury, Nevada. Mercury is a village in Nye County located approximately 65 miles from Las Vegas.

22. Defendant Doe I and Defendant Kakavulias engaged in a vehicular pursuit of Nekiyo.

23. Approximately eight miles from the main entry gate, Nekiyo stopped and exited his vehicle.

24. As Nekiyo faced Defendants Doe I and Kakavulias, they fired their weapons at him, inflicting fatal injuries.

State Actor Violations of Policy

25. Upon information and belief, Defendant Kakavulias failed to fill out Use of Force reports.

26. Filling out Use of Force reports is a normal practice or custom for NCSO officers, and upon information and belief, NCSO does not discipline officers for failing to document their use of force. Filling out Use of Force reports are a well-established best practice for law enforcement entities.

...

27. Upon information and belief, Defendants Nye County, NCSO and Roes I through X did not conduct any meaningful investigation into the subject incident of this Complaint, despite their awareness of it and despite such after-incident investigations being best practice for law enforcement entities.

State Actor Excessive Force Violation

28. On January 28, 2019, Nekiyo had a clearly-established constitutional right to be free from excessive force.

29. Nekiyo did not have a weapon, was not fleeing and did not pose a threat to Defendants Kakavulias, Doe I or any other officers, security personnel or civilians.

30. Defendant Kakavulias knew or reasonably should have known of the danger he placed Nekiyo in by firing his weapon at him.

31. The actions of Defendant Kakavulias constituted clear excessive force.

32. The governmental Defendants' actions deprived Nekiyo of his right to be free from excessive force and they were motivated by an unconstitutional enforced policy, pattern of practice, or custom by NCSO.

33. Defendant NCSO does not enforce its excessive force policies, it does not properly document incidents of force, it does not investigate allegations of excessive force, and it engages in a policy, pattern of practice, or custom of failing to reprimand or discipline any officer for excessive force. NCSO's failure to address excessive force by its officers and Defendant Nye County's failure to oversee NCSO's act and omissions amounts to tacit approval of the use of excessive force.

...

...

1 34. The governmental Defendants were state actors acting under color of state law.

2 IV.

3 **CLAIMS FOR RELIEF**

4 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

5 **42 U.S.C. § 1983 (Fourth Amendment – Excessive Force)**
6 **Defendant Kakavulias and Doe Defendants II Through X**

7 35. All previous paragraphs are incorporated herein by reference as though fully set
8 forth herein.

9 36. Plaintiffs make a claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 for violation of the Fourth
10 Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.

11 37. The Fourth Amendment does not permit Defendants to use excessive force.

12 38. Defendants used excessive and unreasonable force against Nekiyo when they
13 shot and killed him.

14 39. Defendants' use of deadly force against Nekiyo was not reasonable under the
15 circumstances and was excessive.

16 40. Defendants' unjustified shooting deprived Nekiyo of his right to be secure in his
17 person against unreasonable searches and seizures as guaranteed under the Fourth Amendment
18 and applied to state actors by the Fourteenth Amendment.

19 41. The conduct of Defendants was willful, wanton, malicious, and done with
20 reckless disregard for the rights and safety of Nekiyo and, therefore, warrants the imposition of
21 exemplary and punitive damages.

22 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

23 **42 U.S.C. § 1983 (Municipal Liability-Ratification)**

24 42. All previous paragraphs are incorporated herein by reference as though fully set
25 forth herein.

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1 43. The individual state-actor Defendants acted under color of law.

2 44. The acts of the individual state-actor Defendants deprived Nekiyo and Plaintiffs
3 of their particular rights under the United States Constitution.

4 45. Upon information and belief, a final policymaker, acting under color of law, who
5 had final policymaking authority concerning the acts of the individual state-actor Defendants,
6 ratified the individual state-actor Defendants' acts and the basis for them. Upon information
7 and belief, the final policymaker knew of and specifically approved of the individual state-actor
8 Defendants' acts.
9

10 46. Upon information and belief, a final policymaker as determined (or will
11 determine) that the acts of the individual state-actor Defendants were "within policy."
12

13 47. By reason of the aforementioned acts and omissions, Plaintiffs have suffered loss
14 of the love, companionship, affection, comfort, care, society, guidance and past and future
15 support of Nekiyo. The aforementioned acts and omissions also caused Nekiyo's pain and
16 suffering, loss of enjoyment of life, and death.
17

18 48. Accordingly, the Defendant governmental entities are liable to Plaintiffs for
19 compensatory damages under 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

20 49. Plaintiff Graves brings this claim as a successor-in-interest to Nekiyo and seeks
21 both survival and wrongful death damages under this claim. Plaintiffs also seek attorneys' fees
22 under this claim.
23

24 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

25 **42 U.S.C. § 1983 (Municipal Liability-Inadequate Training)**
26 **Nye County, Nye County Sheriff's Office ("NCSO"), and Defendant Roes II Through X**

27 50. All previous paragraphs are incorporated herein by reference as though fully set
28 forth herein.

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1 51. Municipal bodies are liable for constitutional violations under 42 U.S.C. § 1983
2 when execution of their official policies or customs deprive individuals of their Constitutional
3 rights.

4 52. The individual state-actor Defendants acted under color of law.

5 53. The individual state-actor Defendants deprived Nekiyo and Plaintiffs of their
6 particular rights under the United States Constitution.
7

8 54. The training policies of Defendant NCSO were not adequate to train its deputies
9 to handle the usual and recurring situations with which they must deal.

10 55. Defendant NCSO was deliberately indifferent to the obvious consequences of its
11 failure to train its deputies adequately.
12

13 56. At all times relevant herein, the Defendant governmental entities had a duty to
14 properly train, supervise, and discipline their employees and agents.

15 57. Upon information and belief, the Defendant governmental entities breached that
16 duty, in part by (a) improperly training, authorizing, encouraging or directing officers on proper
17 use of force; (b) failing to investigate allegations of excessive force; and (c) failing to discipline
18 officers for violations of policy related to excessive force.
19

20 58. The failure of the Defendant governmental entities, including NCSO, to provide
21 adequate training caused the deprivation of Plaintiffs' rights by the individual state-actor
22 Defendants; that is, the failure to train is so closely related to the deprivation of Plaintiffs'
23 rights as to be the moving force that caused the ultimate injury.
24

25 59. By reason of the aforementioned acts and omissions, Plaintiffs have suffered loss
26 of the love, companionship, affection, comfort, care, society, guidance and past and future
27

28 ...

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support of Nekiyo. The aforementioned acts and omissions also caused Nekiyo's pain and suffering, loss of enjoyment of life, and death.

60. Accordingly, the Defendant governmental entities are liable to Plaintiffs for compensatory damages under 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

61. Plaintiff Graves brings this claim as a successor-in-interest to Nekiyo and seeks both survival and wrongful death damages under this claim. Plaintiffs also seek attorneys' fees under this claim.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION
42 U.S.C. § 1983 (Unconstitutional Custom, Practice or Policy)

62. All previous paragraphs are incorporated herein by reference as though fully set forth herein.

63. The individual state-actor Defendants acted under color of law.

64. The individual state-actor Defendants acted pursuant to an expressly adopted official policy or a longstanding practice or custom of the Defendant governmental entities.

65. Upon information and belief, the individual state-actor Defendants were not disciplined, reprimanded, retrained, suspended, or otherwise penalized in connection with Nekiyo's death.

66. The Defendant governmental entities, including their policymakers and supervisors, maintained, inter alia, the following unconstitutional customs, practices, and policies:

- a. using excessive force, including excessive deadly force; and
- b. providing inadequate training regarding the use of deadly force.
- c. employing and retaining individuals such as the individual state-actor Defendants, whom the Defendant governmental entities at all times

- material herein knew or reasonably should have known had dangerous propensities for abusing their authority and for using excessive force;
- d. inadequately supervising, training, controlling, assigning, and disciplining their personnel, including the individual state-actor Defendants, whom the Defendant governmental entities knew or in the exercise of reasonable care should have known had the aforementioned propensities and character traits;
 - e. maintaining grossly inadequate procedures for reporting, supervising, investigating, reviewing, disciplining and controlling misconduct by their personnel, including individual state-actor Defendants;
 - f. failing to adequately discipline their personnel, including individual state-actor Defendants, for the above-referenced categories of misconduct, including “slaps on the wrist”, discipline that is so slight as to be out of proportion to the magnitude of the misconduct, and other inadequate discipline that is tantamount to encouraging misconduct;
 - g. encouraging, accommodating, or facilitating a “code of silence”, pursuant to which police officers do not report other officers’ errors, misconduct, or crimes. Pursuant to this code of silence, if questioned about an incident of misconduct involving another officer, while following the code, the officer being questioned will claim ignorance of the other officers’ wrongdoing.
 - h. maintaining a policy of inaction and an attitude of indifference towards soaring numbers of police shootings and beatings, including by failing to

1 discipline, retrain, investigate, terminate, and recommend deputies for
2 criminal prosecution who participate in shootings and beatings of
3 unarmed people.

4 67. By perpetrating, sanctioning, tolerating and ratifying the outrageous conduct and
5 other wrongful acts, the Defendant governmental entities acted with intentional, reckless, and
6 callous disregard for the life of Nekiyo and for Nekiyo and Plaintiffs' constitutional rights.
7

8 68. The condoning of misconduct and the failure to end this policy, pattern of
9 practice or custom was a proximate cause of Plaintiffs' injuries.

10 69. The Defendant governmental entities, together with various other officials,
11 whether named or unnamed, had either actual or constructive knowledge of the deficient
12 policies, practices and customs alleged herein. Despite having knowledge as stated above, these
13 defendants condoned, tolerated and through actions and inactions thereby ratified such policies.
14 Said Defendants also acted with deliberate indifference to the foreseeable effects and
15 consequences of these policies with respect to the constitutional rights of Nekiyo, Plaintiffs and
16 other individuals similarly situated.
17

18 70. By perpetrating, sanctioning, tolerating and ratifying the outrageous conduct and
19 other wrongful acts, the individual state-actor Defendants acted with intentional, reckless, and
20 callous disregard for the life of Nekiyo and for Nekiyo's and Plaintiffs' constitutional rights.
21 Furthermore, the policies, practices, and customs implemented, maintained, and still tolerated
22 by the Defendant governmental entities and the individual state-actor Defendants were
23 affirmatively linked to and were a significantly influential force behind the injuries of Nekiyo
24 and Plaintiffs.
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1 71. The policy, pattern of practice or custom of condoned misconduct is tacitly or
2 overtly sanctioned, as evidenced by the conduct of the individual state-actor Defendants and the
3 Defendant governmental entities' failure to train, supervise, investigate, and discipline the
4 individual state-actor Defendants or any other of its officers or employees involved in the
5 incident at issue in this Complaint, amounting to a deliberate indifference to Nekiyo's
6 constitutional rights.

7
8 72. This unconstitutional behavior was carried out pursuant to a policy, pattern of
9 practice, or custom, whether formal or informal, which violates the constitutional rights of
10 persons situated such as Nekiyo.

11
12 73. The Defendant governmental entities failed to take sufficient remedial actions to
13 end this policy, pattern of practice, or custom within the NCSO and/or Nye County.

14 74. By reason of the aforementioned acts and omissions, Plaintiffs have suffered loss
15 of the love, companionship, affection, comfort, care, society, guidance and past and future
16 support of Nekiyo. The aforementioned acts and omissions also caused Nekiyo's pain and
17 suffering, loss of enjoyment of life, and death.

18
19 75. Accordingly, the Defendant governmental entities are liable to Plaintiffs for
20 compensatory damages under 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

21 76. Plaintiff Graves brings this claim as a successor-in-interest to Nekiyo and seeks
22 both survival and wrongful death damages under this claim. Plaintiffs also seek attorneys' fees
23 under this claim.

24
25 **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**
26 **42 U.S.C. § 1983 (Substantive Due Process)**

27 77. All previous paragraphs are incorporated herein by reference as though fully set
28 forth herein.

1 78. Plaintiff Graves had a cognizable interest under the Due Process Clause of the
2 Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution to be free from state actions that
3 deprive her of life, liberty, or property in such a manner as to shock the conscience, including
4 but not limited to unwarranted state interference in Plaintiff Grave's familial relationship with
5 her son, Nekiyo.

6 79. Nekiyo had a cognizable interest under the Due Process Clause of the
7 Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution to be free from state actions that
8 deprive him of life, liberty, or property in such a manner as to shock the conscience.
9

10 80. The aforementioned actions of the individual Defendants, along with other
11 undiscovered conduct, shock the conscience, in that they acted with deliberate indifference to
12 the constitutional rights of Nekiyo and with purpose to harm unrelated to any legitimate law
13 enforcement objective.
14

15 81. As a direct and proximate result of these actions, Nekiyo experienced pain and
16 suffering and eventually died. The individual Defendants thus violated the substantive due
17 process rights of Plaintiff Graves to be free from unwarranted interference with her familial
18 relationship with Nekiyo.
19

20 82. As a direct and proximate cause of the acts of the individual Defendants,
21 Plaintiff Graves suffered emotional distress, mental anguish, and pain. Plaintiff Graves has also
22 been deprived of the life-long love, companionship, comfort, support, society, care and
23 sustenance of Nekiyo, and will continue to be so deprived for the remainder of her natural life.
24

25 83. The conduct of the individual Defendants was willful, wanton, malicious, and
26 done with reckless disregard for the rights and safety of Nekiyo and Plaintiff Graves and
27 therefore warrants the imposition of exemplary and punitive damages.
28

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION
NEGLIGENCE (Negligent Hiring, Negligent Retention, Negligent Supervision, Negligent Infliction of Emotional Distress against Defendants Nye County, NCSO and Roe I)

86. All of the individual Defendants named in this complaint are employees, deputies and/or agents of Defendants Nye County, NCSO, Roe I or Roes II through X.

88. Defendants Nye County, NCSO, Roe I and Roes II through X owed a duty of care to Plaintiff/Plaintiff's decedent Nekiyllo, to exercise reasonable care in hiring, retaining, and supervising their employees.

90. Defendants Nye County, NCSO, Roe I and Roes II through X breached their duty of care to Plaintiff/Plaintiff's decedent Nekiyo by failing to properly supervise, provide training and take remedial measures, such as discharge or reassignment, against their employees to ensure the safety of Nekiyo.

• • •

1 92. The individual Defendants' supervisors breached their duty of care by not
2 properly supervising the individual Defendants with respect to the incident at issue in this
3 Complaint.

4 93. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' negligent acts, Plaintiffs have
5 suffered damages in an amount in excess of \$100,000.00.
6

7 **SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**
8 **NEGLIGENCE (Wrongful Death)**

9 94. All previous paragraphs are incorporated herein by reference as though fully set
10 forth herein.

11 95. Sheriff's deputies and security officers, including the individual Defendants,
12 have a duty to use reasonable care to prevent harm or injury to others. This duty includes using
13 appropriate tactics, giving appropriate commands, giving warnings, and not using any force
14 unless necessary, using less than lethal options, and only using deadly force as a last resort.
15

16 96. The individual Defendants breached this duty of care. Upon information and
17 belief, the actions and inactions of the individual Defendants were negligent and reckless,
18 including but not limited to:

- 19 a. the failure to properly and adequately assess the need to detain, arrest
20 and use deadly force against Nekiyo;
21 b. the negligent tactics and handling of the situation with Nekiyo, including
22 pre-shooting negligence;
23 c. the negligent use of force, including deadly force, against Nekiyo;
24 d. the failure to provide prompt medical care to Nekiyo;
25 e. the failure to properly train and supervise employees, both professional
26 and non-professional;
27
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- f. the failure to ensure that adequate numbers of employees with appropriate education and training were available to meet the needs of and protect the rights of Nekiyllo;
- g. the negligent handling of evidence and witnesses; and
- h. the negligent communication of information during the incident.

97. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' conduct as alleged herein, as well as other undiscovered negligent conduct, Nekiyllo was caused to suffer severe pain and suffering and ultimately died.

98. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' conduct as alleged herein, as well as other undiscovered negligent conduct, Plaintiff Graves suffered emotional distress and mental anguish. Plaintiff Graves also has been deprived of the life-long love, companionship, comfort, support, society, care and sustenance of Nekiyllo and will continue to be so deprived for the remainder of her natural life.

99. The Defendant entities are vicariously liable for the wrongful acts of the individual Defendants done within the scope of their employment.

100. Plaintiff Graves brings this claim as a successor-in-interest to Nekiyllo and seeks both survival and wrongful death damages. Plaintiffs also seek attorneys' fees.

EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION
BATTERY (Wrongful Death)

101. All previous paragraphs are incorporated herein by reference as though fully set forth herein.

102. The individual Defendants, including Defendant Kakavulias and Defendant Doe I, while working as officers and/or deputies for the Defendant entities and acting within the course and scope of their duties, intentionally shot Nekiyllo multiple times and used

unreasonable and excessive force against him. As a result of these actions, Nekiyo suffered severe pain and suffering and ultimately died from his injuries. The individual defendants had no legal justification for suing force against Nekiyo and their use of force while carrying out their duties was an unreasonable and unprivileged use of force.

103. As a direct and proximate result of the conduct of the individual Defendants as alleged herein, Nekiyo sustained injuries and died from his injuries and also lost his earning capacity.

104. The Defendant entities are vicariously liable for the wrongful acts of their employees, including their officers and/or deputies, where the injuries caused by their employees within the scope of the employment when such acts subject those employees to liability.

105. The conduct of the individual Defendants was malicious, wanton, oppressive, and accomplished with a conscious disregard for the rights of Plaintiff Graves and Nekiyo, entitling Plaintiffs to an award of exemplary damages.

NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION **INTENTIONAL INFLICTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS**

106. All previous paragraphs are incorporated herein by reference as though fully set forth herein.

107. Defendants and/or their employees, contractors, sub-contractors, and agents acted with extreme and outrageous conduct with either the intention of, or reckless disregard for, causing Plaintiff Graves emotional distress.

108. Defendants' above-stated, injury-causing wrongful acts and conduct towards Nekiyo caused Plaintiff Graves to suffer severe and/or extreme emotional distress

...

1 Defendants' wrongful acts and conduct was the actual or proximate cause of Plaintiff Grave's
2 emotional distress.

3 109. Defendants' wrongful acts and conduct were unjustified and done with actual
4 malice and wanton indifference to and deliberate disregard for the rights of Plaintiff Graves.

5 110. Plaintiff Graves is, therefore, entitled to exemplary damages.

6
7 **V.**

8 **DECLARATORY RELIEF**

9 111. This lawsuit involves an actual controversy within the Court's jurisdiction and
10 the Court may declare the rights of Plaintiff under the Constitution and laws of the United
11 States and the laws of Nevada and grant such relief as necessary and proper. Plaintiff seeks
12 declaratory relief on its behalf.

13
14 112. Plaintiffs seeks declaratory judgment that Defendants' policies, pattern of
15 practices, customs, lack of supervision, failure to train, acts and omissions described herein
16 violate the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution and constitute excessive force
17 in violation of Nevada state law.

18
19 **VI.**

20 **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

21 113. Pursuant to the Seventh Amendment of the United States Constitution and
22 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 38, Plaintiffs hereby demand a trial by jury on all issues so
23 triable.
24

25
26 ...

27 ...
28

VII.

RELIEF REQUESTED

114. Plaintiffs respectfully request that this Court enter judgment in favor of Plaintiffs and grant the following:

- a. Set this matter for a trial by jury on a date convenient for the Court;
- b. Enter declaratory judgment on behalf of Plaintiffs that Defendants' policies, patterns of practice, customs, lack of supervision, failure to train, acts, and omissions described herein constitute excessive force in violation of the Fourth Amendment and in violation of Nevada state law;
- c. Enter judgment on behalf of Plaintiffs and against Defendants for reasonable actual damages sufficient to compensate it for the violation of Nekiyo's Fourth Amendment rights and rights under Nevada state law (including NRS 41.085);
- d. Order Defendants to pay for funeral and burial expenses, and loss of financial support and all other damages permissible under Nevada state law (including NRS 41.085);
- e. Order Defendants to pay punitive and other exemplary damages;
- f. Order Defendants to pay statutory damages;

- 1 g. Order Defendants to pay Plaintiffs' attorneys' fees and costs as
2 authorized by 42 U.S.C. § 1988; pre-judgment interest and any other
3 relief deemed necessary and proper;
4
5 h. Grant all other and additional relief to which Plaintiffs may be entitled.

6 **PAUL PADDA LAW**

7 */s/ Paul S. Padda*

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Paul S. Padda, Esq.
9 4560 South Decatur Blvd., Suite 300
10 Las Vegas, Nevada 89103
11 Tele: (702) 366-1888

12 *Attorney for Plaintiffs*

13 Dated: December 31, 2020
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PAUL PADDA LAW, PLLC
4560 South Decatur Blvd., Suite 300
Las Vegas, Nevada 89103
Tele: (702) 366-1888 • Fax (702) 366-1940
www.paulpaddalaw.com